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Virtues and potentialities of the Fourier transform method for electronic structure calculations of 1D periodic systems at the Hartree-Fock level and beyond.

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Abstract

A major challenge in electronic structure calculations of extended systems is to compute to appropriate accuracy the lattice sums arising in the various *ab initio* formalisms. Unsatisfactory convergence of all or some of these contributions can lead to such imbalance in the matrix elements that total energy, hence most stable structure, and other more sensitive properties such as force constants cannot be computed. The purpose of this paper is to point out the intrinsic virtues of the Fourier transform method for handling accurately the lattice sums arising in Hartree-Fock and many-body approaches such as MP2. The infinite chain of Be atoms, $(-\text{Be}-)_{\infty}$, is used to illustrate some of the points addressed in the present contribution. Even in this simple system it is seen that direct-space methods do not permit the exchange energy sum to be converged sufficiently to permit computations near the equilibrium lattice spacing. However, the Fourier transform method enables identification of the equilibrium configuration in a stable and accurate fashion.

Key words: Restricted Hartree-Fock, MP2, direct space, Fourier space, polymers, band structure, lattice summations.

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1. Introduction

With present-day experimental advances, chain-like compounds can be organized to a point where model systems with one-dimensional (1D) periodicity are appropriate. Important questions range from the interpretation of spectroscopic measurements to the design of new structures and/or organizations for which interesting properties can be calculated with the aim of engineering them in actual materials. An adequate level of theory is critical to achieve a proper description for large classes of systems. Currently the most popular method for purely theoretical calculations of the electronic structure of extended systems is density functional theory (DFT), which is relatively inexpensive, but includes electron correlation approximately and suffers from a lack of systematic ways to improve the results. In that respect, methodologies based on the Hartree-Fock theory and beyond (many-body perturbation theory, many-body Green's functions, etc.) remain the most consistent approaches. For example, early theoretical calculations conducted at the Hartree-Fock level have predicted the possibility of getting information on the primary and secondary structures of the polymer chains forming the first layers of a substrate [1]. However, subsequent studies based on more elaborated theories have called attention to the danger of relying on the simplified model of primary ionization lines, particularly in conjugated systems, and the need to develop suitable levels of theory [2-5]. In recent works, several authors also mention that structures and properties such as band gaps or ionization potentials of extended conjugated systems require an adequate account of electron correlation, as in MP2 [6]. A. Damin et al [7], in their study on the coverage of CO on the regular MgO (001) surface, conclude that a proper description of binding energy requires dispersive contributions. These examples and others not cited here stress the need for efforts to master the points that make Hartree-Fock based methods difficult to apply.

As pointed out by Suhai et al [8], Hartree-Fock calculations on periodic systems using extended atomic basis sets are prone to numerical instabilities due to errors caused by improper lattice sum truncations. These instabilities may appear at relatively large eigenvalues ($> 10^{-5}$) of the overlap matrices and are not related to a linear dependence in the basis sets. Considerable attention has been devoted to the calculation of the classical coulomb contributions to the Fock matrix elements and efficient methods have been designed for their calculation in both the direct [9,10] and Fourier spaces [11-18]. However, Hartree-Fock exchange contributions, improperly considered as rapidly decaying with respect to the number

of interacting cells, can also create instability problems. The purpose of this paper is to show how sensitive the optimum lattice parameter of the chain of beryllium atoms is to the accuracy of the exchange contributions. It also stresses the fact that the Fourier transform approach provides a way to perform accurate calculations not only at the Hartree-Fock level, but also beyond.

2. The RHF LCAO Matrix Elements for Systems with 1D Periodicity

In the RHF approximation, the electronic wave function is an antisymmetrized product built from one-electron Bloch basis orbitals $b_p(k, \mathbf{r})$,

$$b_p(k, \mathbf{r}) = (2N + 1)^{-1/2} \sum_{m=-N}^N e^{i2\pi km} \chi_p(\mathbf{r} - (\mathbf{R}_p + m\mathbf{e}_z)a_0) = (2N + 1)^{-1/2} \sum_{m=-N}^N e^{i2\pi km} \chi_p^m(\mathbf{r}) \quad (1)$$

with $N \rightarrow \infty$; p and the vector \mathbf{R}_p (in units of the cell length a_0) denote the label and the position of the atomic orbital χ_p in the reference cell, k is a wave number in the range

$[-1/2, 1/2]$ in units of $\frac{2\pi}{a_0}$, and a_0 is the cell length. The RHF orbitals $\varphi_n(k, \mathbf{r})$ are of the form

$$\varphi_n(k, \mathbf{r}) = \sum_p b_p(k, \mathbf{r}) C_{pn}(k) \quad (2)$$

and the coefficients $C_{pn}(k)$ are the eigenvectors of the Fock matrix, whose elements $F_{pq}(k)$ can be written

$$F_{pq}(k) = T_{pq}(k) + V_{pq}(k) + J_{pq}(k) + X_{pq}(k). \quad (3)$$

Here $T_{pq}(k)$, $V_{pq}(k)$, $J_{pq}(k)$ and $X_{pq}(k)$ are respectively the kinetic, electron-nuclear attraction, electron-electron repulsion and exchange contributions to $F_{pq}(k)$. Properties of the RHF wave function can be expressed in terms of its density matrix

$$P_{pq}(k) = \sum_n C_{pn}^*(k) C_{qn}(k) \quad (4)$$

where the sum is over the occupied spin orbitals. Details of the formulation are well known; a full discussion in the notation used here is in a previous paper from our group [17].

As briefly mentioned in the introduction, schemes have been designed in direct space to calculate $T_{pq}(k)$, $V_{pq}(k)$ and $J_{pq}(k)$ to satisfactory accuracy. In particular, the conditionally converging lattice summations for the electrostatic contributions to the Fock matrix elements, $V_{pq}(k) + J_{pq}(k)$, are usually obtained with sufficient accuracy via a multipole expansion [9,10]. Attempts to implement similar expansions to accurately evaluate the exchange contributions have thus far not been successful.

3. The Exchange Matrix Elements, $X_{pq}(k)$, in Direct Space

The purpose of this section is to give a brief account of the present situation regarding the computation of the exchange matrix elements $X_{pq}(k)$ in direct space, and to illustrate some of the difficulties faced in minimizing the total energy of an infinite chain of beryllium atoms, $(-\text{Be})_\infty$, with respect to the lattice parameter a_0 .

3.1. DIRECT SPACE CALCULATION OF $X_{pq}(k)$

In direct space, the exchange contributions, $X_{pq}(k)$, to the Fock matrix are computed directly as expressed in Eqs. (5) to (8), i.e. :

$$X_{pq}(k) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{i2\pi km} X_{pq}^{0m} \quad (5)$$

with

$$X_{pq}^{0m} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{m'=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m''=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{r,s} P_{rs}^{0,m'-m-m''} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m' & m+m'' & m \\ p & s & r & q \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

where $P_{rs}^{0,m'-m-m''}$ is the finite Fourier transform of the LCAO density matrix element $P_{rs}(k')$,

$$P_{rs}^{0,m'-m-m''} = \int_{BZ} dk' e^{-i2\pi(m'-m-m'')k'} P_{rs}(k') \quad (7)$$

and $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & m' & m+m'' & m \\ p & s & r & q \end{pmatrix}$ a multicenter bielectronic integral,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & m' & m+m'' & m \\ p & s & r & q \end{pmatrix} = \iint d\mathbf{r}_1 d\mathbf{r}_2 \chi_p^{0*}(\mathbf{r}_1) \chi_s^{m'}(\mathbf{r}_1) |\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2|^{-1} \chi_r^{m+m''*}(\mathbf{r}_2) \chi_q^m(\mathbf{r}_2). \quad (8)$$

In practice, the summations over m , m' and m'' run from $-N$ to $+N$, where N rarely exceeds 30 because of the large computational effort required for the multicenter integrals entering the

definition of X_{pq}^{0m} . The two factors in X_{pq}^{0m} , $P_{rs}^{0,m'-m-m''}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & m' & m+m'' & m \\ p & s & r & q \end{pmatrix}$, each depend on the summation index m . The ultimate convergence of the series and the resulting properties are thus determined by the decay of these two quantities as m tends to infinity. For a given m , the summations over m' and m'' converge exponentially and usually do not present numerical difficulties. However, in $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & m' & m+m'' & m \\ p & s & r & q \end{pmatrix}$ the value of $|m|$ is a measure of the separation of the center of charge of the two distributions, and the contribution of the bielectronic integral to X_{pq}^{0m} decays only as $|m|^{-1}$. This factor alone is not sufficient for the series in Eq. (5) to converge to a finite value. Thus, the factors $P_{rs}^{0,m'-m-m''}$ are crucial for the global convergence of the series. In the case of systems with fully occupied bands, the density matrix elements $|P_{rs}^{0,m'-m-m''}|$ decay exponentially with increasing $|m|$. But the actual rate of decay depends on the nature of the system under study and can be surprisingly slow. Situations with partially filled bands are extreme from that point of view; the $|P_{rs}^{0,m'-m-m''}|$ decrease like $|m|^{-1}$ leading to an overall $|m|^{-2}$ convergence. This brief analysis stresses the fact that situations of slow decay are likely to induce numerical instabilities in the course of the calculations as will be seen in the case of the infinite chain of beryllium atoms, $(-\text{Be}-)_{\infty}$.

3.2. TOTAL ENERGY MINIMIZATION WITH RESPECT TO a_0 FOR $(-\text{Be}-)_{\infty}$.

The calculations reported here have been carried out with the PLH program [19,20], a direct-space implementation of the RHF LCAO formalism. Since the study case will be compared in section 4 with results obtained with the Fourier approach using a prototype program (FTCHAIN) [16-18] presently limited to s-type Gaussian functions, 2p functions have been simulated by a distributed basis set of s-type functions (DSGF). Accordingly, three s-type atomic functions are centered on the Be atom using the same contraction scheme (exponents and contraction coefficients) as in the standard 3-21G basis. Each p-type orbital is represented by two identical s-type Gaussian functions symmetrically centered about the nucleus, at distances corresponding to the position of the maximum of Be 2p orbital in the 3-21G basis set (0.1304 nm) with exponent equal to 0.3 bohr⁻². In the PLH program, the Brillouin-zone integrations are carried out by a Filon procedure that adaptively refines the mesh until convergence is reached.

Using this basis, we attempted to find the lattice parameter a_0 that minimizes the total energy E_T . Calculations were made for summation limits $N=10, 20$, and 30 , as shown in Table 1. At $N=10$, numerical instabilities made it impossible to obtain reliable results for $a_0 < 2.83 \text{ \AA}$, far larger than the minimum-energy lattice parameter (at 2.10 \AA , as shown by the calculations to be discussed in the next section). Increasing N to 20 enabled stable calculations to be extended only to $a_0 = 2.75 \text{ \AA}$, while at $N=30$ we could reach $a_0 = 2.69 \text{ \AA}$. It was not possible to increase N beyond 30 because of current limits in the PLH program.

Additional understanding of the source of the numerical difficulties is provided by the other data in Table 1: the band gap, the smallest eigenvalue of the overlap matrix (S_{\min}), the largest density matrix coefficient connecting cells 0 and N (P_{\max}), and the number of SCF iterations N_{it} needed to reach convergence (to a threshold of $\leq 10^{-6}$) in the density matrix elements. Looking first at the calculations for $a_0=2.83 \text{ \AA}$, the smallest a_0 for which we can compare results for $N=10, 20$, and 30 , we note little change in S_{\min} , while P_{\max} decreases significantly as N increases. These observations indicate that the numerical problem is not linear dependence, but a lack of convergence of the lattice sums. This situation may be identified as a pseudo linear dependency. Indeed, none of the table entries for S_{\min} is smaller than 10^{-4} , while true linear dependencies, with double precision calculations, are usually diagnosed for eigenvalues of the overlap matrix smaller than 10^{-7} [8].

With the current version of the PLH program, it is clearly impractical to increase N until convergence can be attained at the equilibrium distance, as this would require evaluation of astronomical numbers of computationally intensive multicenter bielectronic integrals. That such a situation already arises for a deceptively simple model system, $(-\text{Be}-)_{\infty}$, described with a limited basis set including only moderately diffuse functions, points to the need for efficient procedures to calculate all contributions to the Fock matrix elements. Furthermore, systems with smaller band gaps and more complex unit cells than the chain of beryllium atoms constitute more difficult and more interesting challenges.

4. The Exchange Matrix Elements, $X_{pq}(k)$, in Fourier Space

In this section, the procedure for evaluating the Fock matrix elements in Fourier space is briefly described and results on the optimization on the beryllium chain are also provided for comparison.

4.1. FOURIER SPACE CALCULATION OF $X_{pq}(k)$

In the Fourier space approach [11-12], $X_{pq}(k)$ assumes the form [17]

$$X_{pq}(k) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} dk' \sum_{r,s} P_{rs}(k') X_{psrq}(k-k'; k', k) \quad (9)$$

where

$$X_{psrq}(k; k', k'') = \frac{1}{\pi a_0} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int \frac{d\mathbf{q}_0}{|\mathbf{q}_0^2 + (k-n)^2|} S_{ps}(k', \mathbf{q}_{k-n}) S_{rq}(k'', -\mathbf{q}_{k-n}) \quad (10)$$

with $\mathbf{q}_0^2 = q_x^2 + q_y^2$ and $\mathbf{q}_{k-n} = (q_x, q_y, k-n)$. The generalized overlap integrals $S_{pq}(k, \mathbf{q})$ arising in Eq. (10) are defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} S_{pq}(k, \mathbf{q}) &= \int dv b_p^*(k, \mathbf{r}) b_q(k, \mathbf{r}) \exp\left(i \frac{2\pi}{a_0} \mathbf{q} \mathbf{r}\right) \\ &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(2\pi i k m) \int dv \chi_p^0(\mathbf{r}) \chi_q^m(\mathbf{r}) \exp\left(i \frac{2\pi}{a_0} \mathbf{q} \mathbf{r}\right) \\ &= \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(2\pi i k m) S_{pq}^m(\mathbf{q}) \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

The Fourier transform concentrates near the origin of the \mathbf{q} -space most of the problematic features of the exchange which can then be dealt with formally and practically. In the case of Gaussian basis sets, it is possible to develop accurate summation procedures based on a combination of the Poisson summation formula and the Ewald method.

For Bloch functions, Eq. (1), restricted to s-type atomic orbitals, the exchange terms become :

$$X_{psrq}(k; k', k'') = \frac{1}{\pi a_0} S_{ps}^{(x,y)} S_{rq}^{(x,y)} \left\{ I_X(k; k', k'') \Big|_0^\tau + I_X(k; k', k'') \Big|_\tau^\infty \right\} \quad (12)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}
I_x(k; k', k'') \Big|_0^\tau &= 2\pi^{3/2} \sum_{m'} \sum_{m''} \exp(2\pi i m' k') \exp(2\pi i m'' k'') S_{ps, m'}^{(z)} S_{rq, m''}^{(z)} \\
&\times \sum_m \exp(2\pi i m k) \\
&\times \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma}} F_0 \left(\frac{\pi^2}{\gamma} (\mathbf{G}_{ps}^{m'} - \mathbf{G}_{rq}^{m''} - m \mathbf{e}_z)^2 \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma + \tau}} F_0 \left(\frac{\pi^2}{\gamma + \tau} (\mathbf{G}_{ps}^{m'} - \mathbf{G}_{rq}^{m''} - m \mathbf{e}_z)^2 \right) \right\}
\end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
I_x(k; k', k'') \Big|_\tau^\infty &= \pi \sum_m S_{ps}^{(z)}(k', m+k) S_{rq}^{(z)}(k'', -(m+k)) \\
&\times \exp(2\pi i (m+k) (G_{ps, z}^0 - G_{rq, z}^0)) \\
&\times K_0 \left((\gamma + \tau)(m+k)^2, \frac{\pi^2 (\mathbf{G}_{ps, 0} - \mathbf{G}_{rq, 0})^2}{(\gamma + \tau)} \right)
\end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

The value of τ is chosen in such a way that the summations in Eqs. (13) and (14) converge optimally, i.e.

$$\tau = \pi - \gamma \quad \text{if } 0 < \gamma \leq \pi$$

otherwise,

$$\tau = 0$$

Quantities $S_{pq}^{(x,y)}$, $S_{pq, z}^m$, $S_{pq}^{(z)}(k, k')$, γ , and \mathbf{G}_{pq}^m are defined as follows:

$$S_{pq}^{(x,y)} = \left(\frac{\pi}{\alpha_p + \alpha_q} \right) \exp \left(- \frac{\alpha_p \alpha_q}{\alpha_p + \alpha_q} \left((R_{p,x} - R_{q,x})^2 + (R_{p,y} - R_{q,y})^2 \right) a_0^2 \right) \tag{15}$$

$$S_{pq, z}^m = \left(\frac{\pi}{\alpha_p + \alpha_q} \right)^{1/2} \exp \left(- \frac{\alpha_p \alpha_q}{\alpha_p + \alpha_q} (R_{p,z} - R_{q,z} - m)^2 a_0^2 \right) \tag{16}$$

$$S_{pq}^{(z)}(k, k') = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \exp \left(2\pi i m \left(k + \frac{\alpha_q}{\alpha_p + \alpha_q} k' \right) \right) S_{pq, z}^m \tag{17}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{\pi^2}{a_0^2} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha_p + \alpha_s} + \frac{1}{\alpha_r + \alpha_q} \right) \tag{18}$$

$$\mathbf{G}_{pq}^m = \frac{\alpha_p \mathbf{R}_p + \alpha_q (\mathbf{R}_q + m \mathbf{e}_z)}{\alpha_p + \alpha_q} = \mathbf{G}_{pq,0} + G_{pq,z}^m \mathbf{e}_z \quad (19)$$

$F_0(x)$ and $K_0(x,y)$ are respectively functions related to the error function [22] and the incomplete Bessel function [23] :

$$F_0(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{x}} \operatorname{erf}(\sqrt{x}) \quad (20)$$

$$K_0(x,y) = \int_1^\infty \exp\left(-xt - \frac{y}{t}\right) \frac{dt}{t} \quad (21)$$

Thanks to recently developed efficient algorithms to evaluate incomplete Bessel functions $K_n(x,y)$ [24,25], new in the field of quantum chemistry, it has become possible to carry out the exchange lattice summations to great accuracy and without approximations of the kind needed in the multipole expansion.

4.2. TOTAL ENERGY MINIMIZATION WITH RESPECT TO a_0 FOR $(-\text{Be})_\infty$.

Fourier space calculations have been carried out with the FTCHAIN prototype program. We used the same basis set as in the direct-space calculations and 32 k -points of integration have been used to sum over the states in the Brillouin zone, Eq. (9). In Table 2 are listed the values of a_0 , E_T , the band gap, S_{\min} , the smallest eigenvalue of the overlap matrix, and N_{it} , the number of SCF iterations needed to achieve convergence. From the values in Table 2, it is observed that all calculations, except at 2.6 Å, have converged for acceptable numbers of SCF iterations. The minimum in E_T is attained for a_0 equal to 2.10 Å, and the present results are consistent with an earlier calculation in which we reported an energy $E_T = -14.487927$ hartree at $a_0 = 2.32$ Å [21]. During the scan over the values of a_0 from 3.0 to 2.0 Å, we note that S_{\min} attained values as small as 0.3×10^{-3} without affecting the minimization process. In fact, the FTCHAIN program remains stable and yields meaningful results for S_{\min} as small as 0.2×10^{-6} . The basis functions simulating p orbitals have the interesting feature that they generate a near linear dependency at approximately $a_0 = 2.6$ Å, leading to difficulty in obtaining SCF convergence. Nevertheless, the value of E_T remained close to those obtained for the neighboring values of a_0 (Table 2). This is evidence for the accuracy attained in summing the exchange contributions in the Fourier space formulation.

5. Möller-Plesset Many-Body Perturbation Theory (MBPT)

It is obvious that accuracy similar to that needed for RHF calculations will be required for many-body approaches such as the second-order Möller-Plesset Many-Body Perturbation Theory (MP2).

The derivation of the MP2 correction to the Restricted Hartree-Fock energy for an infinite system is available in the literature [26-28].

For a closed-shell system, the second order correction $E^{(2)}$ per unit cell is :

$$E^{(2)} = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} dk_1 \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} dk_2 \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} dk_4 \sum_{i,j} \sum_{a,b} \left\{ \frac{Q_{ij,ab}^T(k_1, k_4 + k_2 - k_1; k_2, k_4)}{\varepsilon_i(k_1) + \varepsilon_j(T(k_4 + k_2 - k_1)) - \varepsilon_a(k_2) - \varepsilon_b(k_4)} \right\} \quad (22)$$

where i, j , and a, b respectively denote occupied and unoccupied spatial orbitals. $T(k)$ is a function that brings the variable k back to the first Brillouin zone by a translation in the reciprocal space when necessary.

The quantity $Q_{ij,ab}^T(k_1, k_3; k_2, k_4)$ is :

$$Q_{ij,ab}^T(k_1, k_3; k_2, k_4) = 2|Q_{ij,ab}(k_1, k_3; k_2, k_4)|^2 - \text{Re}(Q_{ij,ab}^*(k_1, k_3; k_2, k_4)Q_{ij,ba}(k_1, k_3; k_4, k_2)) \quad (23)$$

with

$$Q_{ij,ab}(k_1, k_3; k_2, k_4) = \sum_{p,q} \sum_{r,s} \sum_{m_2=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m_3, m_4=-\infty}^{\infty} C_{pi}^*(k_1) C_{rj}^*(k_3) C_{qa}(k_2) C_{sb}(k_4) \times \begin{pmatrix} 0 & m_2 & m_3 & m_4 + m_3 \\ p & q & r & s \end{pmatrix} \exp(2\pi i(k_2 m_2 + k_4 m_4 + m_3(k_4 - k_3))) \quad (24)$$

Applying the Fourier transformation,

$$[f(\mathbf{r})]^T(q) = f^T(\mathbf{q}) = \int d\mathbf{r} f(\mathbf{r}) \exp\left(i \frac{2\pi}{a_0} \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{r}\right) \quad (25)$$

to this expression and taking into account the lattice orthogonality relation,

$$\sum_{m''=-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(2\pi i(k - q_z)m_3) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(k - q_z - n) \quad (26)$$

one obtains the Fourier space analog to Eq. (24) :

$$Q_{ij;ab}(k_1, k_3; k_2, k_4) = \frac{1}{\pi a_0} \sum_{p,q} C_{pi}^*(k_1) C_{qa}(k_2) \sum_{r,s} C_{rj}^*(k_3) C_{sb}(k_4) \times \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int \frac{d\mathbf{q}}{(\mathbf{q}_0^2 + (k_4 - k_3 - n)^2)} S_{pq}(k_2, \mathbf{q}_{k_4 - k_3 - n}) S_{rs}(k_4, -\mathbf{q}_{k_4 - k_3 - n}) \quad (27)$$

Using the same notation as for the exchange term, this becomes

$$Q_{ij;ab}(k_1, k_3; k_2, k_4) = \sum_{p,q} \sum_{r,s} C_{pi}^*(k_1) C_{qa}(k_2) C_{rj}^*(k_3) C_{sb}(k_4) X_{pqrs}(k_4 - k_3; k_2, k_4) \quad (28)$$

where the terms $X_{pqrs}(k; k_2, k_4)$ are defined by Eq. (10).

The behavior of Eq. (27) as \mathbf{q}_0 approaches zero is better understood by dividing it into two contributions. The first contribution, Eq. (29), includes all terms in the summation over n except that for which $(k_4 - k_3 - n) = 0$:

$$Q_{ij;ab}^{(I)}(k_1, k_3; k_2, k_4) = \frac{1}{\pi a_0} \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ k_4 - k_3 - n \neq 0}}^{\infty} \sum_{p,q} C_{pi}^*(k_1) C_{qa}(k_2) \sum_{r,s} C_{rj}^*(k_3) C_{sb}(k_4) \times \int \frac{d\mathbf{q}_0}{|\mathbf{q}_0^2 + (k_4 - k_3 - n)^2|} S_{pq}(k_2, \mathbf{q}_{k_4 - k_3 - n}) S_{rs}(k_4, -\mathbf{q}_{k_4 - k_3 - n}) \quad (29)$$

and raises no problem when $\mathbf{q}_0 \rightarrow 0$.

The remaining term, that for which $(k_4 - k_3 - n) = 0$, is

$$Q_{ij;ab}^{(II)}(k_1, k_3; k_2, k_4) = \frac{1}{\pi a_0} \sum_{p,q} C_{pi}^*(k_1) C_{qa}(k_2) \sum_{r,s} C_{rj}^*(k_3) C_{sb}(k_4) \times \int \frac{d\mathbf{q}_0}{|\mathbf{q}_0|^2} S_{pq}(k_2, \mathbf{q}_0) S_{rs}(k_4, -\mathbf{q}_0) \quad (30)$$

apparently diverges as $\mathbf{q}_0 \rightarrow 0$. However, the orthogonality condition on the canonical polymeric orbitals contributes to remove the singular behavior.

The most important point with respect to Eqs (29) and (30) is that they exhibit forms similar to those found for exchange and, accordingly, are amenable to the same procedure for lattice summation. This forms the basis of a contribution to be published [29].

6. Conclusion and perspectives

The purpose of this paper is to point out that accurate calculations of the lattice sums are essential to get stable and meaningful results. Even an extremely simple system with 1D periodicity, the infinite chain of beryllium atoms treated at the 3-21G level, requires this kind of attention. In that respect, the Fourier representation method appears to be capable of handling with the necessary accuracy all the terms, including exchange and correlation corrections found in MP2, needed for stable results. At the Hartree-Fock level, it has already been shown that this method can be turned into a very effective scheme [16-18]. However, it still awaits further development before it can be proposed for general use, including implementation for atomic functions of non zero angular momentum and the MP2 option.

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Table 1: Values of the lattice parameter a_0 reached during total energy minimization using the PLH program with N interacting cells in the exchange contributions. E_T (hartree); band gap (eV); S_{\min} , the smallest eigenvalue of the overlap matrix $S(k)$; P_{\max} , the the LCAO density matrix element of largest absolute value at cell N ; and N_{it} , the number of iterative cycles needed to reach convergence (10^{-6}).

N	$a_0(\text{\AA})$	E_T	Band gap	S_{\min}	P_{\max}	N_{it}
10	3.0	-14.481932	10.03	0.00871	$0.68 \cdot 10^{-3}$	15
10	2.9	-14.480660	9.15	0.00466	$0.18 \cdot 10^{-2}$	11
10	2.83 [#]	-14.479631	8.38	0.00238	$0.14 \cdot 10^{-1}$	23
20	2.83	-14.479632	8.37	0.00238	$0.90 \cdot 10^{-5}$	11
30	2.83	-14.479642	8.37	0.00238	$0.16 \cdot 10^{-7}$	11
20	2.75 [#]	-14.478562	7.48	0.00011	$0.11 \cdot 10^{-3}$	11
30	2.75	-14.478561	8.00	0.00091	$0.41 \cdot 10^{-6}$	11
30	2.69 [#]	-14.477655	6.62	0.00026	$0.16 \cdot 10^{-3}$	173
FT	2.10	-14.495116	9.76	0.00307	-	17

: Marks the smallest a_0 which could be reached with the corresponding summation limit N .

Table 2 : Total energy, E_T (hartree), band gap (eV), the smallest overlap eigenvalue S_{\min} , and the number of SCF iterations N_{it} , as a function of the cell parameter a_0 (in Å) obtained with the FT-RHF method.

a_0 (Å)	E_T	band gap	S_{\min}	N_{it}
3.0	-14.481928	10.034	0.008713	18
2.9	-14.480661	9.153	0.004655	19
2.8	-14.479280	8.088	0.001800	20
2.7	-14.477835	6.799	0.000353	24
2.6 [#]	-14.476450	5.194	0.000002	50 [#]
2.5	-14.475486	2.873	0.000331	45
2.4	-14.482405	4.735	0.001059	29
2.3	-14.488854	6.529	0.002075	21
2.2	-14.493386	8.174	0.003126	18
2.1	-14.495116	9.757	0.003065	17
2.0	-14.493153	11.324	0.002270	16

: The SCF process has not converged to 10^{-6} . After 50 iterations, the largest difference in density matrix elements between two iterations is 10^{-3} .